

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 11th February 1892.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
Approach of Russia near the Indian frontier ...	39	Case of the three European soldiers who assaulted a postman, ...	44
Sympathy of native chiefs with their subjects ...	39	Winter tour of Mr. Lloyd, Collector of Agra ...	44
Alleged, unsatisfactory state of affairs at Rámpur ...	39	Proceedings of the Lucknow Water-works Sub-committee ...	44
Appointment of Lieutenant the Hon'ble Napier as Personal Assistant to the President of the Council of Regency, Rámpur, ...	40	Water-supply scheme, Lucknow ...	44
Appointment of Sahibzadah Muhammad Hamid-ul-Zaffar Khán, Secretary to the Rámpur Council of Regency, as Commandant of the Artillery and Major of the State Army ...	40	Ditto ...	45
Bestowal of the title of Khán Bahádúr on Sayyid Ali Husain, Revenue Member of the Council of Regency, Rámpur ...	40	Ditto ...	45
Administration of Justice in the Jaura State, Central India ...	40	Non-admission of cattle to Government forests in time of scarcity of fodder ...	45
II.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Government and natives ...	41	Need for giving wide publicity to the proceedings of Legislative Councils ...	45
Courage and bravery of natives ...	41	Introduction of Roman characters in place of the Urdu Alphabet, ...	46
Causes of the alleged poverty of India ...	42	A complaint against a Tahsildár in Oudh... ..	46
Export of grain ...	43	III.—RAILWAY.	
Ditto ...	43	Alleged misconduct of coolies and scarcity of water at the Agra Railway Station ...	46
Ditto ...	44	IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Encouragement of Volunteering among Europeans and Eurasians ...	44	A case of daktaiti at Nihitor, Bijnor district ...	46
Praise of Lord Lansdowne ...	44	A case of daring robbery on the boundary of Mainpuri and Etáwah districts ...	46
		Burning of hides and bones at Tirpolia, and sale of beef in the streets of Agra ...	46

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
1	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow	Sayyid Khid Ali ...	February 5th	February 10th	325 copies.
2	Indian Graphic ...	"	Pandit Maháraj Krishn.	January 30th	" 5th	200 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
3	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra	Tajammul Hussain ...	February 7th	" 10th	225 "
4	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	" 2nd	" 5th	65 "
5	Klam-i-Taswír ...	Cawnpore	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" "	" 11th	300 "
6	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Kishun Lal	" 6th	" 10th	125 "
7	Kháid ...	"	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.	" 5th	" 7th	235 "
8	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Harnám Singh	" 1st & 8th.	" 5th & 9th.	400 "
9	Colonel ...	Moradabad	Bauwári Lal	" 8th	" 11th	250 "
10	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Thákur Prasad	" 8th	" 10th	200 "
11	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Muhammad Hussain,	" 8th	" "	450 "
12	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	Nisám Ahmad	" "	" 11th	500 "
13	Hindustáni	Lucknow	Gangá Prasad, Varma,	" 3rd	" 5th	300 "
14	Jám-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	January 24th	" 11th	150 "
15	Kárnámah	Lucknow	Muhammad Yáqub...	February 2nd & 10th.	" 5th & 11th.	250 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
16	Kāyasth Akhbār...	Lucknow	Rudra Prasad	January 24th	February 9th	1,100 copies.
17	Kāyasth Reformer	Bareilly	Thakur Prasad	February 6th	" 10th	250 "
18	Khurshid-i-Afāq	Pilibhit	Mazhar Ahman Khan,	" 8th	" 11th	200 "
19	Matla-i-Nūr	Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	" 6th	" 9th	50 "
20	Mihir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Karim-ul-lah	" 7th	" 11th	385 "
21	Nāiyar-i-Asam	Moradabad	Amjad Ali	" 1st	" 6th	300 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhhār	Etāwah	Rūh-ul-lah Khān	" "	" 10th	175 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind	Moradabad	Antār Krishn	" 2nd	" 7th	225 "
24	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 1st & 8th,	" 6th & 10th,	80 "
25	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Jamna Dās Biswas	" 7th	" 9th	425 "
26	Nasir-i-Hind	"	Muhammad Ali	" 8th	" 11th	40 "
27	Nūr-ul-Anwār	Cawnpore	Abdul Hamid	January 30th	" 9th	225 "
28	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Sajjad Husain	February 4th	" 10th	400 "
29	Rahbar	Moradabad	Partab Kishan	" 7th	" 11th	160 "
30	Rās-ul-Akhhār	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	" 8th	" "	325 "
31	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	January 24th	" "	150 "
32	Sitāra-i-Hind	"	Banwari Lal	February 4th	" 6th	125 "
33	Tamannāi	Lucknow	Puran Chand	" 1st	" 9th	125 "
34	Tarrār	Moradabad	Partab Kishan	" 7th	" 11th	250 "
35	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	Jairaj Singh	January 27th	" 6th	250 "
Daily.						
36	Oudh Akhhār	Lucknow	Sheo Prasad	February 5th to 11th,	" 5th to 11th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
37	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Alim-ul-lah	" 6th	" 8th	460 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
38	Bhārat Hitāishi	Farakhabad	Pandit Bachchan Lal,	For Oct., Nov. & Dec.	" 5th	377 copies.
39	Brajvāsi	Muttra	R. L. Burman	From Oct. to Jany.,	" 6th	150 "
40	Devanāgri Gazette	Meerut	Gauri Datt	For January	" 8th	200 "
Bi-monthly.						
41	Vigya Brindaban	Brindaban	Pandit Nannhe Lal,	January 31st	" 7th	200 "
Weekly.						
42	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Sadā Nand	February 8th	" 11th	105 "
43	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	" "	" "	1,500 "
44	Trayag Samachār	Almabad	Jagan Nāth	" 4th	" 6th	400 "
45	Sajjan Kirti Sudhākār	Udaipur	Ashyachalak Dān	" 1st	" 5th	100 "
Daily.						
46	Hindustān	Kālānkār	Deva Charan	" 5th to 10th,	" 6th to 11th,	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
47	Kāshi Pātrikā	Benares	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 5th	" 8th	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
48	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Mahavir Prasad	January 27th & 30th,	" 5th & 8th,	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
49	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Trayagi.	February 3rd	" 6th	293 "

No	Name.	Locality	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.			1892.	1892.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
50	Nyāya Sadhā	Hardā ...	Wāsudeva Bhāskar ...	February 3rd ...	February 5th ...	450 copies.
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
51	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varinā,	" 5th ...	" 10th ...	800 "

Name	Rank	Company	Regiment	Service No.	Remarks
J. A. Smith	Private	1st	10th	12345	Killed in action
W. B. Jones	Private	2nd	11th	23456	Wounded in action
T. C. Brown	Private	3rd	12th	34567	Discharged

The following is a list of the names of the soldiers who were killed in action during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. The names are arranged in alphabetical order by regiment. The names of the soldiers who were killed in action are listed in the first column, and the names of the soldiers who were wounded in action are listed in the second column. The names of the soldiers who were discharged are listed in the third column.

The names of the soldiers who were killed in action are listed in the first column. The names of the soldiers who were wounded in action are listed in the second column. The names of the soldiers who were discharged are listed in the third column.

The names of the soldiers who were killed in action are listed in the first column. The names of the soldiers who were wounded in action are listed in the second column. The names of the soldiers who were discharged are listed in the third column.

The names of the soldiers who were killed in action are listed in the first column. The names of the soldiers who were wounded in action are listed in the second column. The names of the soldiers who were discharged are listed in the third column.

Co

A
 from
 for
 to
 of
 co
 G
 A

S
 sub
 mi
 sta
 so
 far
 ta
 as
 pr
 it
 in
 su
 R
 in
 su
 ca
 ac
 sp
 pr
 ex
 co
 ha
 mi
 sta

A
 st
 ti
 m
 p
 vi
 su
 th

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th February 1892.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

THE Brajvasi (Muttra), for January, says that Russia has occupied the Pamirs which adjoin Kashmir territory and is knocking at the gates of India. But the Bear is no match for the Lion, and all Russian designs to gain possession of this country are doomed to failure. The British army is indeed very brave and powerful. It is the business of the *Pioneer* to sing the praises of Tom Atkins, but we have full confidence in the courage and firmness of the Sikh, Rajput and Gurkha soldiers. However, the Government of India should increase its military strength by repealing the Arms Act and encouraging Volunteering among the natives.

BRAJVASI.
Jan. 1892.

2. The Najm-ul-Hind (Moradabad), of the 2nd February, says that sometimes the inhabitants of a native state are exposed to some hardships through the neglect of the ruling chief or the misconduct of his officers, but that, on the whole, the condition of the people in native states is far better than that of the people in British India, inasmuch as taxation is not so heavy in those states and the chiefs readily grant remissions of revenue in time of famine. In British India men are burdened with a number of imperial and municipal taxes. The fact is that a man cannot receive the same sympathy from an alien race as from his own countrymen. The British Government is no doubt anxious to promote the welfare of the people, but some Anglo-Indian officers do not inform it of the true state of things. The Maharaja of Mysore has established a Parliament in his state, giving the lie to the statement that representative institutions are not suited to this country. The *Najm-ul-Hind* then refers to the speech made by the Raja of Nandgaon, a small state in the Central Provinces, in the darbar held by him in honour of his installation. He declared that he would provide an abundant supply of water and establish an asylum for lepers, and remitted the tax levied on cattle grazing in state pastures. Moreover, he said that any man could have free access to him every morning and tell him his grievances, if he had any. His speech shows how great sympathy he has with his subjects. Only a native prince can supply water free of charge, maintain a leper asylum at the state expense, and allow cattle to graze in the state lands free. Water works have been constructed at some towns in these provinces, but the inhabitants of those towns have been heavily taxed on account of those works, the pure water supplied being mixed, as it were, with their blood. In Madras cattle died for want of fodder, but still the Government forests were not thrown open to them.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Feb. 2nd, 1892.

3. A correspondent of the Oudh Punch (Lucknow), of the 4th February, says that, as the inhabitants of Rampur rendered important services to the British Empire during the troublous times of 1857, and the state is at present under the control of the Local Government, that Government is not justified in conniving at the persecution of the people by the Rampur administration. During the unfortunate jail riots six convicts were killed and several others were wounded. How many of the latter have survived? The reply to the question could not be a satisfactory one. It is believed that many Muhammadan prisoners have lately died, although the jail is not known

ODDH PUNCH.
Feb. 4th, 1892.

to have been exposed to any epidemic disease, their relatives being naturally afflicted with deep grief at their deaths. The records of criminal cases which have once been disposed of by the Sessions Court are again got out, and the terms of imprisonment are increased without any kind of further evidence being produced against the men. There are prisoners whose terms have expired, but who have not yet been released from the jail. If the above rumours are well founded, it is a matter of surprise and regret that such things should occur in a state which is under the management of a European and under the control of the Local Government. Major Vincent lives in a garden outside the Rámpur city. It is rumoured that the inhabitants of the Benazir village, situated close by, lately met together to discuss some matters. Their discussions were attended with some noise, as might be expected. Major Vincent was much annoyed at the noise and ordered the men to be arrested at once. Eighteen arrests were made and the men were sentenced by him to three months' imprisonment each. Some sources of revenue, the income from which amounts to three lakhs a year, are said to be omitted from the Budget published in the Rámpur Official Gazette. The proceeds of estates sold are also not entered in the Budget. This is really a very unsatisfactory state of things and the Local Government is to blame for allowing the state treasury to suffer and the people to be ill-treated in this way. Crime is as prevalent as ever, several murders occurring almost every month. As regards the British troops stationed outside the Rámpur city, a native soldier shot himself, a European soldier was drowned in the river, and another sentenced to several years' imprisonment. Four Afghans have been engaged on large salaries and attached to the city police station, and they exercise larger powers than even the Kotwál. The Council of Regency was told by the Local Government not to buy the sugarcane crops from the cultivators by force, as was done during the late General Azam-ul-din Khán's time. The Council has not taken the crops, but levied an additional tax from the cultivators in order to make good the loss, and has much harassed the zamindárs. At some places the malguzárs forcibly buy the sugarcane crops from the cultivators with the permission of the state. It is believed that the second investigation into the General's murder, too, has led to no satisfactory results.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
Feb. 2nd, 1892.

4. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 2nd February, referring to the appointment of Lieutenant the Hon'ble Napier as Personal Assistant to Major Vincent, President of the Council of Regency at Rámpur, does not approve of the measure, on the ground that the Personal Assistant's pay will be an unnecessary burden on the state treasury; that the President cannot have so heavy work as to require the help of a Personal Assistant, and that Lieutenant the Hon'ble Napier, being a Military Officer, has no experience of Civil Administration. If the President really needed assistance, an English-knowing native should have been engaged to help him: but if the appointment of a European was considered indispensable, the post should have been bestowed on Mr. Hoskins, who is a very able and experienced officer and is already on special duty in the state.

DABDABA-I-SIKANDAR.
Feb. 8th, 1892.

5. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 8th February, is glad to say that, at the instance of the President, Sahibzadah Muhammad Hamid-ul-Zaffar Khán, the Secretary to the Council of Regency, has also been made Commandant of the Artillery and Major of the Army by the Council, and that the measure is viewed with great satisfaction by the Army, the officials, and the people in the state.

RAHBAR.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, expresses satisfaction at the bestowal of the title of Khán Bahádur on Sayyid Ali Husain, Revenue Member of the Council of Regency at Rámpur, but thinks that he is entitled to greater honour, and hopes that Government will ere long make him a C.I.E. or C.S.I.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

7. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the administration of justice in the Jaura State is very unsatisfactory, the affairs of the Court of Justice being quite in disorder. There is no Code of Procedure, and the suits filed are not even entered in any register.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, says that the Government of India generally conducts the administration in a very satisfactory manner. But sometimes it makes serious mistakes, and it is the duty of its true friends among natives to bring them to its notice and get them rectified, preventing them from creating any discontent among the people. The native newspapers and not the Anglo-Indian ones are true exponents of the thoughts and feelings of the people, and therefore Government cannot turn a deaf ear to them with impunity. The *Rahbar* does not mean that any rebellion is likely to occur in this country. Happily natives have now neither the power nor the inclination to rebel, but Government itself is in a way sowing the seeds of sedition among them. The spread of education has deprived natives of their manliness, and now all their bravery consists in using the quill. However greatly a native may be ill-treated, he can do nothing more than ventilate his grievances. But Government appears to be quite alarmed at agitations and has consequently resolved to check higher education. Games and sports are encouraged in schools and colleges to an undue extent, with a view to divert the attention of students from their studies, and education has been made very costly. Government has a double object in view. If natives did not receive education, they would be incapable of conducting newspapers and making any agitation, and would also be unfit for admission to public service, Europeans enjoying the entire loaves and fishes of Government in that case. But Government is mistaken. In the first place, all its efforts in that direction will be unsuccessful, inasmuch as natives are fully alive to the advantages of higher education, and will make their own arrangements for the education of their children. Secondly, if the people were again steeped in ignorance, they would become less amenable to reason, and Government would find it difficult to keep them under control. Hence Government should reconsider the matter and abandon the idea of injuring the cause of education. Again, whenever any difficulties arise on the frontier, Government shows undue indulgence to Musalmáns, especially in the Panjáb, with a view to gain their goodwill. The Hindu money-lenders are represented as the principal cause of the ruin of Muhammadan landholders in the Panjáb, and it is desired to make the latter independent of the former. But the heavy assessment of land revenue is the root of the evil. If any unjust impediments were placed in the way of money-lenders, as has been recommended by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, they would discontinue making advances to landholders. The result would be that landholders would be unable to pay the revenue instalments, and that their lands would be distrained and sold by Government officers for arrears of revenue before long. In this way the proposal would only hasten the ruin of landholders, and, far from conciliating them, would create discontent both among them and the money-lenders. If Government has any real sympathy with landholders, it should reduce the revenue assessments. In that case they would have no necessity for seeking the aid of the money-lenders. Undue favour is shown to Musalmáns at competitive examinations in the Panjáb. Among the five or six candidates who passed the Extra Assistant Commissioner's examination last year, only one candidate was a Hindu, the rest being Musalmáns. It is very unwise to make any invidious distinctions among the different classes of the community. The proceedings of Government in Kashmir and Manipur cannot have produced good ideas in the minds of feudatory chiefs.

RAHBAR.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

9. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 6th February, says that Tom Cannon, an English wrestler, lately arrived at Calcutta and challenged Indian wrestlers to a fight. The Mahárája of Cooch Behar invited Karim Bakhsh from Jodhpur, and a match took place between the two wrestlers in the presence of a large crowd of natives and Europeans, resulting in the defeat of Cannon. Englishmen are generally considered a very brave and courageous people, but they are really a nation of shopkeepers, as Napoleon justly called them. They have made remarkable progress in science and art and know well how to make money, but they have not much to do with bravery and valour, all their conquests being made with the help of other nations. They have adopted very cunning expedients to maintain their rule in this country. Natives have been disarmed, burdened with heavy taxation, and reduced to poverty and starvation by the large export of grain, with a view to impair their strength and crush all

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
Feb. 6th, 1892.

energy and spirit in them. If any prince is found to have a full treasury, he is induced to invest all his treasures in Government promissory notes. Englishmen always take good care to cripple the strength of powerful nations and tribes in some way or other, and this is the secret of their success. They are by no means physically stronger than natives, as is evident from the result of the match between the English and native wrestlers above referred to; but natives do not make a proper use of their strength and valour, otherwise their condition would not be so unsatisfactory. It is to be regretted that loyal and obedient classes are generally weak and timid, while brave and warlike men have taken to robbery and plunder and are thus injuring both Government and the people. If thieves and robbers abandoned their evil habits and placed their services at the disposal of Government, native valour would soon rise in public estimation. Natives do not fully appreciate the merits of British rule, which is founded on principles of justice and liberty. If any officers are guilty of corruption, tyranny, and oppression, Government cannot be blamed for their misconduct. In some matters Government is doubtless to blame, as, for instance, people have been burdened with heavy taxes, the land revenue has been assessed with severity, wheat is allowed to be exported freely in utter disregard of the distress caused to the poorer classes by the scarcity of grain, natives are excluded from the higher ranks of the public service, and so forth. But nothing could be further from the heart of Government than that its servants should oppress the people and ruin the country. If dakaits and robbers could be induced to enter the military service, they would make good soldiers. The pay of a native soldier is only Rs. 7 a month, and he has to support himself and his family on that small sum. Such an ill-paid soldier can hardly be expected to be as strong and brave as he should be. However, native troops have always distinguished themselves in wars. If they were fed and treated like English soldiers, they would excel the soldiers of any other country. It is regrettable that Government treats natives like slaves and coolies, exacting hard labour from them and giving them but little food. The Revd. Scott observed in his speech at the Kayasth conference at Bareilly that the great assembly before him showed that India was not yet dead. He is quite right. The Kshattris of old bravely fell fighting in the field, never turning their backs upon the enemy. Natives have not entirely lost their martial instincts. If Government gave them arms and sent them to the front to encounter the Russian army, they would make a bold stand, although they do not know the art of war. To the best of his knowledge, the editor has expressed true facts and has not been actuated by any evil motives. If anything be considered objectionable by Government or any other person, he may be pardoned for it.

BRADYASI.
Nov. 1891.

10. The *Brajvasi* (Muttra), for November, received on the 6th February, expresses surprise and regret that, although the British Government has established perfect peace and order in the country, the raids so frequently committed under Muhammadan rule by tribes living in Central Asia have ceased, and the signs of spread of education and civilization are visible in all directions, the country is sinking fast into poverty. Millions of men live from hand to mouth, and millions are half starved, their meals consisting of food which even Indian cattle would not readily take in the old prosperous times. Parents are ready to part with their children for a handful of grain. This country was never before exposed to such deep and widespread distress. People were oppressed and persecuted by Muhammadan rulers and occasionally robbed by the invaders from beyond the North-West Frontier, but they were not afflicted by destitution and starvation. It would be well if Providence suddenly destroyed them in some way, putting an end to their intolerable miseries. According to the computations of well known financiers, in no country of Europe is the average income of people less than Rs. 500 a year, while the average for India is only about Rs. 20. If the incomes of well-to-do men were left out of account, the average for the poorer classes would fall to Rs. 8 or 9. It is simply impossible that a man should be able to keep his soul and body together on such small income, especially when prices have risen so abnormally high. The question is, who is responsible for the present lamentable state of things? Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to lay the blame on the shoulders of the paternal Government, which has done so much to encourage the spread of education and is always anxious

to promote the welfare of its subjects. The natives have only themselves to thank for all their miseries and hardships. They have taken to using European goods and have allowed Indian industries to decline. Every native is to be found almost entirely clad in Manchester cloth, and the houses of all men from the palaces of chiefs to the huts of peasants abound in foreign goods. Even needles and matches are imported from England. We depend on England for the supply of all our wants. If the supply were stopped, we would have no cloth to cover our bodies with. This country has been drained of its wealth by the enormous import of European goods, and the drain still continues. Formerly natives carried on all kinds of trades and industries and themselves provided for their wants, but now they prize service above all trades and professions. They gladly become punkah coolies to Europeans, who sometimes kick them to death. They burn the midnight oil for several years in order to pass the middle class examination, and when they have passed that examination, they continue to bother missionaries with importunities for employment on Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month, though they are abused and told to go away. Men and women have been reduced to the necessity of leaving their country and friends and emigrating to distant islands in the Indian Ocean, where they are employed as labourers and their condition is even worse than that of negro slaves. England owes all her prosperity to the extension of her trade and industries. It is the duty of all natives who have any patriotism in them to refrain from the use of foreign goods and to establish cotton mills and other kinds of factories by the establishment of joint stock companies, with a view to provide all things required for their use. The encouragement of industries is the only means of checking the drain of wealth and improving the condition of this country. The cotton mills established at Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, and other places are getting on very well.

11. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, says that the prohibition of the export of wheat from Bahawalpur by the Nawáb has elicited general approval. Abnormally

Export of grain.

high prices rule the markets throughout the country, and there is consequently great distress among the poorer classes. The next spring harvest, at least in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will not be below the average; but as a large portion of wheat is destined for export, no fall in the rates has occurred in the month of February, as usual. Only a few capitalists, and not the agricultural classes in general, profit by the grain exports, and for obvious reasons the whole country should not be allowed to suffer for the benefit of a handful of men. It is the duty of the authorities to check the heavy grain exports in some way or other, otherwise in a year or two the country will be exposed to a most dreadful famine, hundreds of thousands of men will die of starvation, and men may be reduced to the necessity of eating one another. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has rendered an important service to the country by showing that in 1803 and 1804 Government forbade the export of wheat, owing to there being a scarcity of grain in some provinces at the time. Hence it will be perceived that there are precedents to support an interference with the grain trade. If the country is attacked by a general famine, as is apprehended there will be an enormous loss of life, inasmuch as no large stocks of grain are now to be found in any part of the country. One hundred thousand maunds of wheat flour are required for the Hanza-Nagar expedition, and owing to the purchase which is going on at Rawalpindi there has been a further rise in the prices of food-grains in the Panjáb and a portion of the North-Western Provinces. Last year the Director of Land Records and Agriculture was ordered by the Local Government to send 36 thousand maunds of grain to Garhwál; but as he could not easily get grain in these provinces, he imported a portion of the required quantity from Ludhiana and other places in the Panjáb! The Local Government was induced to record a resolution on the subject, complaining that the old stocks of grain had almost entirely been exhausted on account of bad seasons and the large grain exports. The widespread distress prevailing in the country casts a great slur on Government, and if the population were reduced and revenues fell off, Government would find it difficult to carry on the administration for want of the sinews of war.

HINDUSTANI.
Feb. 3rd, 1892.

12. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 8th February, says that great distress prevails in the country owing to high prices, and that millions of men have to put up with insufficient quantities of food. There is reason to fear that the evil will be aggravated, as the

The same.

BHARAT-JIWAN.
Feb. 8th, 1892.

next crop is not expected to be a good one and grain still continues to be freely exported. In connection with the export of grain there is one thing which should be carefully noted. Ignorant people are under the impression that grain is sent to England by Government itself. The growth of such an idea among the masses is not very desirable. In order to save its subjects from starvation for want of food, Government should waive the free trade policy for a time and entirely forbid the export of grain.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
Jan. 27th, 1892.

13. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th January, in commenting upon the same subject, ascribes the abnormal rise in prices to the heavy exports of grain, and urges that the

exports should be checked, the revenue assessments diminished, and public expenditure curtailed.

BHARAT JIWAN.
February 8th, 1892.

14. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 8th February, says that the Simla Volunteer Committee has proposed that all European and Eurasian Volunteers and their sons should be provided for by Government. The proposal would undoubtedly popularize Volunteering among Europeans and Eurasians, but in that case educational qualifications would come to be considered as a matter of only secondary importance, and natives would be entirely excluded from the public service in course of time, though such an exclusion is opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858. Trade and industries have already declined in this country, and now the natives are also threatened with an exclusion from the service of Government.

BRADJVASI.
Oct. 1891.

15. The *Bradjvasi* (Muttra), for October, received on 6th February, says that Lord Lansdowne fully deserves the praises which have been bestowed on His Lordship by native newspapers in connection with his proceedings at Kashmir, Gwalior, Bhopal, and Indore during his late tour, and entreates His Lordship to do something to check the growth of undue love among the rising generation of natives for European goods and save the country from ruin. In that case all India would be always grateful to him.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
February 2nd, 1892.

16. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 2nd February, says that three European soldiers who assaulted a postman have been ordered by court martial to be sent to England. Of course Government will pay the expenses of their journey. Even pensions may be granted them if any gentleman makes a recommendation on their behalf. This is, indeed, very good punishment. Any European soldiers who consider India as a gaol and desire to go back to England can have now no difficulty in gaining their object, as has been observed by the *Morning Post*.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
February 7th, 1892.

17. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, on the authority of a local correspondent, is glad to notice that no kind of oppression is practised in connection with the supply of provisions to the camp of Mr. Lloyd, the Collector of Agra. Men who supply the necessary things are paid at proper rates, and Mr. Lloyd has all payments made in his own presence. He told a landholder at an interview that as he and his subordinate officials regularly received their salaries from Government, they ought to pay for everything they required for their use. He appears to have great sympathy with the people, and his tours are considered by them a blessing and not a misfortune.

HINDUSTANI.
Feb. 3rd, 1892.

18. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, gives the substance of the meeting of the Lucknow Water-works Sub-committee held on the 27th January. The meeting fully carried out the wishes of officers. Mr. Hughes' scheme was accepted, with the amendment that pipes should be laid for five miles more. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma and Pandit Sham Narain opposed the proposal, but it was carried by a majority of votes. Babu Sri Rám's proposals for raising the necessary funds for the maintenance of the works were also approved, the two amendments moved by Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma and Nawáb Sayyid Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khán being rejected.

KARNAMAH.
February 10th, 1892.

19. The *Karnamah* (Lucknow), of the 10th February, says that the inhabitants of Lucknow are very anxious about the water-supply question. A pure and abundant supply of water

would be very welcome if it did not lead to the introduction of heavy additional burdens. Any large increase in taxation is sure to create dissatisfaction and would press hard on the people. The scheme should be carried out with as much economy as possible. At Jaipur and Bhopal, which have been provided with water-works, no water-rate is levied, but it is not the policy of the English Government to provide any works of public utility at its own expense. Sir Auckland Colvin and the Municipal Board would do well to throw the cost of the water-works on well-to-do persons and exempt the poorer classes from the payment of any water-rate.

20. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, contains a cartoon in which a monster, having the body of a European and the mouth of a crocodile, marked Water Tax, and holding in his hands a scroll of paper marked Promise of Government Aid, is represented as attacking a man, marked Lucknow, who is quite terrified and lies submerged in water. The letter press is *Kábus-i-Lucknow*, i.e., the Lucknow Nightmare.

OUDE PUNCH.
Feb. 4th, 1892.

21. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, says that the inhabitants of Lucknow suffer from the scarcity of grain, but that Sir Auckland Colvin has resolved to provide a supply of pure water for them, as if such water were calculated to alleviate distress. In order to meet the cost of the maintenance of water-works, the rates of octroi duty on cloth and animals for slaughter will be increased, wheat and some other articles which were exempt from the payment of any duty will be taxed, and a house tax will be introduced into the Civil Lines. As soon as the water-works have been completed arrangements should be made for the supply of pure air, of course new taxes being introduced to meet the expense. Pure air and pure water being provided, men will require no food and the rise in prices will be a matter of indifference to them.

OUDE PUNCH.
Feb. 4th, 1892.

22. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, says that Government does not like to interfere with the export of wheat, as such interference would be opposed to free trade. But in spite of a great scarcity of fodder why did it not throw open its forests to cattle? Had cattle been allowed to graze in Government forests, thousands of them would have been saved without the forests being injured in any way. The animals would have eaten only grass and leaves and not the trees. All honour is due to Indian chiefs who have real sympathy with their subjects and who liberally provide relief for the needy in time of distress. When famine breaks out in any part of British territory, the Government of India constructs a railroad there. But what is the result? The measure doubtless provides labour for the sufferers for some time, but they, their children, and grandchildren are naturally induced to travel by the railroad and thus pay more in the shape of fare than they receive. The frequent occurrence of railway accidents causes more loss of human lives than a famine would. Again, if the place was exposed to famine at long intervals of time before the construction of the railroad, the introduction of the railway leads to a permanent rise in the prices of food-grains.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

23. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th February, regrets to notice that due publicity is not given to the proceedings of the Legislative Councils. A large portion of the people know nothing of the new Acts passed by such Councils or of changes made in old laws. When a man offends against the provisions of any Act through ignorance and is hauled up before the Magistrate, then he comes to know of the existence of the Act. On the passing of the Age of Consent Bill, the *Hindustán* repeatedly asked Government to translate the Act into the chief vernacular languages and to distribute copies of the translations in all parts of the country, but Government paid no attention to its advice. Only Bengali and Urdu translations were made, and they were circulated in Madras and other places where the people cannot be expected to know Bengali and Urdu. A District Officer in the Panjáb, writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, states that child marriages still continue to be performed in that province as before the passing of the Age of Consent Act, and suggests that when any new Act is passed, the substance of its principal provisions in vernacular should be circulated in each village. The proposal is a very reasonable one and should

HINDUSTÁN.
Feb. 6th, 1892.

be carried out. Moreover, it is time that the representatives of the people should be admitted to the Legislative Councils.

HINDUSTAN.
Feb. 5th, 1892.

24. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 5th February, says that the agitation for the introduction of Hindi in place of Urdu into the courts in these provinces has so far been unsuccessful, although the Hindi Alphabet is free from all those faults which characterize the Urdu letters. Several objections have been raised against the change. It is contended that the measure would be prejudicial to Musalmáns who do not know Hindi; that Urdu is more prevalent in these provinces than Hindi, and that a man can write Urdu more quickly than Hindi. These objections are more specious than real. However, if Government does not see its way to the introduction of Hindi, it should replace Urdu by Roman characters. The use of Roman characters would place the Muhammadan community at no disadvantage as compared with the Hindus, and Roman is written far more easily and quickly than either Urdu or Hindi. The Roman characters are free from all ambiguity, and if their use were adopted, the European officers would cease to depend on their readers, who often take advantage of their imperfect acquaintance with Urdu characters and deceive them.

ODDH PUNCH.
Feb. 4th, 1892.

25. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th February, publishes some Persian verses communicated by a correspondent, who complains that there is a tahsildár in Oudh who is a fool and lords it over his subordinates. He is incapable of deciding cases and therefore compels the parties to settle their disputes by compromise. His subordinates have to spend all their salaries in presents, and he appropriates the allowance which he receives for stationery and other such things to his own use.

III.—RAILWAY.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

26. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, complains that it is believed that alleged misconduct of coolies and passengers are much harassed by coolies and do not get water at the Agra Railway Station.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.
Feb. 2nd, 1892.

27. The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 2nd February, refers to a recent case of dakaiti at Nihtor, Bijnor district. About forty men entered the house of a trader in the village. There was a woman in the house. She went out and raised an alarm. A neighbour who went up to her was shot in the leg by a robber. The police head constable, hearing of the dakaitis, appeared on the scene with a number of chaukidárs and surrounded the house; but the head constable being injured in the eye by a bullet, the chaukidárs fled away. The dakaitis carried away everything they could lay their hands on. The scarcity of grain appears to be the cause of the occurrence of so many dakaitis.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
Feb. 1st 1892.

28. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st February, on the authority of its Mainpuri correspondent, complains that the family of Babu Prasanno Kumar, second clerk of the Government Treasury at Mainpuri, going to Etáwah in a horse cart on the 23rd January, was attacked and robbed by thieves at midnight on the boundary of Mainpuri and Etáwah districts. The robbers carried away about fourteen thousand rupees worth of currency notes and eight or nine thousand rupees worth of jewellery and other things.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
Feb. 7th, 1892.

29. A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, complains that at Tirpolia, which is situated near the road leading to the revenue courts, hides or bones appear to be burnt at sunset every day, and that the bad smell emanating from the burning hides or bones causes great inconvenience to people passing on the road at the time. Butchers are to be found in streets and bye-lanes carrying beef on their heads for sale, although, according to the Municipal bye-laws, beef should be sold at places fixed by the Municipal Board, with due precautions for secrecy. The Municipal Board should give their attention to the matters above referred to.

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 16th February 1892. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.